



THE
INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL OF
LAW ?

Washington, D.C.

The care to preserve society is the source of all law
Hugo Grotius

*Cannot I say also of human laws that where mystery begins,
justice ends?*
Edmund Burke

*To know wisdom and instruction; to perceive the words of
understanding;*

*To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, and judgement,
and equity;*

*To give subtilty to the simple, to the young man knowledge
and discretion.*

*A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of
understanding shall attain unto wise councils*

Reverence for the Lord is the beginning of knowledge
Proverbs of Solomon

All's love, yet all's law
Browning, in Saul.

THE
INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL OF
LAW

1717 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone: 347-2576

January 1973

ADMINISTRATION

Dean	John W. Brabner-Smith
Administrative Dean	Daniel D. Smith
Registrar	Elizabeth Cole
Assistant Registrar	Dorothy L. Chambers
Admissions Officer	David F. Condon

CALENDAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1973-1974

Registration: September 24 --28

Classes Begin: October 1

October 8 -- No Classes, Columbus Day

November 22 -- 25, No Classes, Thanksgiving Recess

Christmas Recess: Classes end on December 21 and resume
on January 3, 1974

Semester ends on January 16

Examinations begin on January 24 and end on February 2.

Spring Recess: March 15 classes end and resume
on March 25

April 12 -- No Classes, Good Friday

Classes end May 17

Examinations begin May 23, and end June 1.

FOUNDING

The idea of a modern law course or law school, based upon Jurisprudence as taught in our first law schools and understood by the founders of our nation, originated during World War II. At that time the Latin American Institute gave practical courses in Civil Law in the nation's Capital in preparation for a possible occupation of Italy, France, Germany, and other Civil Law countries.

Instructors and students then became aware of the major contribution to our legal heritage of the Judeo-Christian culture, much above that of the Greek and Roman. It was dimly perceived that most of our law school graduates did not comprehend the legal language nor basic philosophy of Civil lawyers, to whom Jurisprudence, *Juris Prudentia*, is "the science of what is right and what is wrong" – a meaning universally accepted at the birth of our nation. Unconsciously, this instruction stimulates deductive reasoning and a search for unchangeable values.

More recently, the youth of Puerto Rico and Cuba swelled the throng of students coming here from other Spanish-speaking nations. It became noticeable, and disturbing, especially to foreign diplomats, that many remained here because they had lost contact with their ethnic culture. Especially was this so in the field of law, where the instability of positive law - *Legis Prudentia* - had practically supplanted *Juris Prudentia*, and law schools were becoming technical institutes in fields uncommon to foreign countries. The Institute was urged to re-introduce bi-lingual law classes, emphasizing Jurisprudence as it still is taught in Civil Law countries.

In the meantime, the astonishing increase in applications for law training was preventing all but those of high academic rank from obtaining any legal education. Law schools were becoming over-crowded. Education in "the law" had become a very "closed shop." Stiff restrictions discouraged new schools. In the summer of 1972, it became impossible to find any opening for highly qualified young men, especially returning veterans whose legal education had already been postponed. Bar and law school officials verified the critical shortage. Meanwhile, a special American Bar Association Committee concluded that there was no surplus of lawyers. At the same time the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was warning of the emphasis on teaching law students to think brilliantly but not "how to behave properly," and the former Chief Justice recommended teaching "the law above the law." A further influencing factor was numerous recommendations that law schools encourage more intimacy between students and faculty through small classes. With the assistance of the Latin American Institute, the Law School was officially founded at a meeting in the Federal Bar Building in September 1972. The name selected was The International School of Law. The first classes convened in the Bar Review Room of the Federal Bar Building. Shortly thereafter, the school moved to the former home of the late Chief Justice Douglass White of the United States Supreme Court at 1717 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., in the center of Washington and not far from the White House.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the International School of Law is to provide a high quality legal education while encouraging within each student the development of those characteristics and attitudes which befit a member of the legal profession. We believe that such qualities as integrity, respect for the law, and a sense of equity and justice, as understood by those who nurtured our legal system, are of more permanent value, both to the individual and to society, than academic expertise. To accomplish our purpose, we choose to have associated with the students thoroughly qualified members of the bar who are committed to the same priorities and values as the School, and who have an interest in instruction beyond that of an immediate material reward.

ACADEMIC POLICY

The faculty and administration believe that the Law School has a commitment to each student to help him achieve his maximum potential not only as an attorney-at-law but also as an individual. Classes are kept small in order to encourage that professor-student relationship essential to accomplish this.

ADMISSION POLICY

It is the policy of the International School of Law to admit applicants who, in the opinion of the Admissions Committee, would be a credit to the legal profession; specifically, those applicants who have demonstrated a sincere desire to study law, an aptitude for grasping the refinements of the law, and the ability to meet the rigorous academic requirements for graduation from the Law School. Of particular importance are the depth of character and maturity of the applicant and the extent of his motivation for the study of law. A personal interview with one of the members of the Admissions Committee is encouraged, wherever possible, and recommendations from individuals who are personally acquainted with the applicant are given careful consideration. Significant but lesser emphasis is placed on undergraduate grades and the Law School Admissions Test score.

Applicants must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution or must have completed three-fourths of the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree at an accredited institution. In the latter case, not more than ten percent of the credits necessary for admission may be in courses without substantial intellectual content, and the average of all courses undertaken, whether passed or failed, must at least equal that required for graduation from the institution attended.

Applicants are required to take the Law School Admission Test, prepared and administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, Box 944. A prospective student cannot be registered unless an official report of his scores has been received.

Applicants are admitted subject to, and while in attendance are bound by, all disciplinary and other regulations of this institution.

Students may arrange to take courses which fill their needs but do not lead to a law degree. This applies to the bi-lingual courses in civil law of the Latin American Institute, to enforcement officers, to Divinity School graduates, and to practicing lawyers. Any person who believes that a particular course will benefit him in his career may apply to the Director of Admissions for special permission to take such a course.

ADMISSION PROCEDURE

An applicant's file is complete when it contains an official report of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), transcripts from all other schools attended, a completed application blank, at least one letter of recommendation (preferably from a member of the bar) and payment of the \$15.00 application fee which is non-refundable. Requests for applications and interviews may be made by calling or writing the Registrar.

A non-refundable deposit of \$100.00 must be received or postmarked within thirty days after notice of acceptance. When the prospective student registers, the deposit is applied to his tuition. Applicants for scholarship assistance need not make this deposit until notified of the decision on their request.

TUITION / ACCREDITATION / HOUSING

Tuition for full-time students is \$600.00. Part-time students or special students are charged \$60.00 per credit hour.

Accreditation is in process.

The school assists students in obtaining housing accommodations. Applications should indicate whether housing is needed.

REGISTRATION

The student will be notified of the registration date before each semester, at which time he must be present and his tuition paid. Requests for scholarships, loans or deferred payment must be made prior to registration. No student will be allowed to register unless proper credentials are on file.

(See "Admissions")

REFUNDS

Upon complete withdrawal from the School—

1. within the first week of class, the student may receive ninety percent of his tuition;
2. within the first three weeks of class, seventy-five percent;
3. within the first six weeks of class, fifty percent.

The above schedule will be applied to a student changing from a full-time to part-time status. There will be no adjustments for a full-time student who drops, adds or changes a course.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

To qualify for the degree of Juris Doctor, the full-time student must have completed in residence no fewer than three academic years, and the part-time student no fewer than four academic years. Full-time students are required to take at least ten hours per semester unless special permission for a schedule of fewer hours is granted by the Dean. Part-time students must take at least six hours per semester unless excused by the Dean. At least one academic year is required in residence for students admitted with advanced standing.

The student must complete at least 80 hours with a cumulative average of 70 for graduation. The following grading scale is employed: 100-90, A (excellent); 89-80, B (good); 79-70, C (satisfactory); 69-60, D (poor, below standard for graduation); 59 and below F (failure). A student with a cumulative average below 70 after the first year or any semester thereafter is subject to dismissal; however, a student whose average is between 65 and 70 may petition the Faculty for retention. If a student fails a course, he may repeat it, and the transcript will reflect the grade received upon repetition.

FINANCIAL AID

Financial aid is available to the student and is awarded on basis of financial need. The Law School supports a work/scholarship program whereby the student can help to put himself through law school by earning money on a part time basis. The Law School itself has positions available whereby the student can earn money toward his tuition. Additionally, the Law School will assist in placing students in part-time government and private positions in the D.C. area. Such positions may, in some cases, serve to satisfy the academic requirement for apprenticeship training. However, the Law School does not encourage working part time during the first year. Aid in the form of scholarships is available also.

It is a policy of the Law School to discourage the students from taking loans wherever possible. It is felt that a debt at the beginning of one's professional career is an undue burden, which many students underestimate. However, the Law School will extent credit to students in some cases, such as, for example, arranging for periodic payments through the school year.

The Law School requests that the student seeking financial aid contact the Registrar prior to March 1st preceeding the September class for which he is requesting aid. The Law School will provide assistance in the case of unexpected or emergency financial needs at any time upon request; the Registrar is authorized to make certain sums of money available upon short notice if the need appears to be legitimate and cannot be met otherwise with reasonable convenience. The student inquiring about financial assistance must be prepared to give full disclosure of his financial situation and to receive counsel in the area of his personal finance.

VETERANS

The International School of Law is actively seeking to serve the needs of veterans. No tuition will be charged for veterans for any period during which the G.I. Bill is not available to our students. Additionally, a special scholarship fund been established for prisoners-of-war and their dependents.

PLACEMENT

The School is pleased to offer assistance in placing its students and graduates in government and private positions, as well as with industry and commerce. Employment information is obtained and kept on file by our Placement Director, and the administration and faculty take a personal interest in counselling with students as to their professional work.

NON-DISCRIMINATION

The International School of Law does not discriminate on-bases of race, color, religion, national origin or sex.

PRE-LAW STUDY

The study of law is largely a method of analysis. If the student is aware of areas of specialization in law that he desires, he may wish to prepare in his undergraduate study in these areas. In his preparation for law school, the student should strive to train himself in accuracy of thought and to develop in his thinking an intolerance for ambiguity. To merit respect of the profession he should study philosophy and ancient, modern, and Anglo-American political history. The Latin, Hebrew, and Greek classics are, still, as invaluable aids to an aspiring jurist as they were to James Madison and Chancellor Kent.

CURRICULUM

The first year student receives instruction in basic areas of the law which are considered to be fundamental to a legal education. Instruction is received in the following areas:

Contract Law

A look into the assessment of liability and risk in the commercial area. Is there a contract? What are the terms of the contract? What remedies exist for the breach? What is the impact of the Uniform Commercial Code in Contract Law?

Torts

When does a civil wrong give rise to an action for damages? When should strict liability be enforced? What about no fault insurance?

Civil Procedure

Instruction in the development of procedure dealing with civil actions — the procedural "how to " of litigation.

Jurisprudence

A look into the key questions: What is law? Its purpose? What is justice? An analysis of legal systems and schools, and how jurists like Aquinas, Aristotle, Cicero, Paul, Locke, Pound, and Holmes dealt with these problems.

Property

An introduction into the law of real and personal property: conveyances, the ill-housed, easements, and other basic areas are covered.

Legal Research

Utilizing library resources, shaping legal skills used in trial and appellate briefs, and developing the art of oral advocacy are the purposes of this instruction.

In the second and third year, a variety of courses is offered. Additionally seminars are offered, as warranted by the interests of the students, to provide in-depth instruction in certain areas. Instruction either in regular courses or seminars is available to the student in the following areas: administrative law, admiralty, conflicts, constitutional law, corporations, creditor's rights, criminal law, domestic relations, environmental law, ethics, evidence, federal courts, international law,

labor law, law and accounting, legal history, negotiable instruments, poverty law, sales, securities regulation, tax, trusts and estates.

NOTE: Boldface type indicates subjects in which the basic course is required.

Also required is a period of **apprenticeship training** during which the student will have an opportunity to work closely with a member of the profession to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the practice of law. Students are given great latitude in devising their own programs to fulfill this requirement, but each program is subject to the approval and close supervision of the Faculty Committee. The length, nature, and locality of the training and the time at which the training is undertaken during the student's second or third year will be determined by the substantive content of the training and the convenience of the student and attorney involved. In no case will the length exceed three months full-time or six months part-time.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Student Bar Association

Officers are elected by the student body and direct various activities within the school. For example, the SBA arranges for periodic visits by guest speakers on a variety of topics. The SBA is composed of all the students of the Law School.

Law Review of International School of Law

The *Law Review* is edited and managed by students of the Law School, who are selected on basis of grades and writing ability. A variety of topics in the legal field is covered in this periodic publication.

Legal Aid Society

In the belief that practical legal experience is a vital part of every legal education, the International School of Law is presently providing an opportunity for its students to participate in a legal aid program.

The purpose of the legal aid society is twofold: to assist those individuals who financially cannot afford legal services; and to offer interested students the opportunity to gain practical legal experience.

Moot Court

As part of their first year assignment in legal research, students are required to prepare an appellate brief and present oral argument before a panel of judges. The techniques of oral advocacy are developed through the moot court competition.

THE FOUNDERS AND ADVISORS OF THE
LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE INCLUDE :

H. Peter St. Clair Bolton
John W. Brabner-Smith
R. Manuel Canyes
William R. Castle
Senator Dennis Chavez
Roger Firestone, Jr.
Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld
Mrs. Clarence N. Goodwin

David E. Grant
Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant
Monsignor Frederich Hochwalt
Joseph E. Keller
Thomas B. McAdams
Rev. Albert Joseph McCartney
Senator Claude Pepper
Franklin C. Salisbury

William Roy Vallance

GUEST LECTURERS

Belt, Professor Guillermo. A.B., J.D., University of Havana; Ambassador: co-founder of United Nations

Gregg, John G. B.S., J.D., New York University
L.L.M., Georgetown; Administrative Judge, National Labor Relations Board

Leonard, Stephen. Washington & Lee University, B.S., J.D., University of Indiana; formerly Assistant General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board

Montgomery, John Warwick. A.B., Cornell; B.L.S., University of California; B.D., M.S.T., Wittenberg; Ph.D., Chicago; D.U.T.P. Strasbourg; Professor, University of Strasbourg

Morgan, Judge Roy. B.A., J.D., University of North Carolina; formerly Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Chief Justice, United States Appellate Court, Far East

Plaine, Herzel H.E. B.S., J.D., University New York University; formerly Litigation Counsel, Atomic Energy Commission; formerly Assistant General Counsel, Federal Power Commission

Salisbury, Franklin C. B.A., Yale, J.D., Western Reserve; formerly Assistant General Counsel, Department of Interior

THE FOUNDERS AND FIRST INSTRUCTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF LAW

John W. Brabner-Smith

Mr. Brabner-Smith, Dean of International School of Law, has had a varied and busy career. In 1928, upon graduation from Yale University Law School with an LLB, he joined the New York firm of Root, Clark, Buckner and Ballentine. He left New York to teach at Northwestern University School of Law and received a J.S.D.

While in Illinois, he held various governmental positions: Assistant Corporation Counsel for Chicago; Counsel for Legislative Committee and Assistant Attorney General for Illinois. In 1934 and 1935 he held the position of Special Assistant to United States Attorney General, drafting the 'Lindberg Kidnapping' and other Federal crime laws. He then aided in organizing the Federal Housing Administration and FNMA.

During the second World War, Dean Brabner-Smith became the legal officer for the Provost Marshal General of the Army and later Chief of the Legal Division. In 1947, designated as Chief of the International Law Section of the Judge Advocate General, he aided in drafting the re-organization of the United States Army.

Dean Brabner-Smith's civilian business life has been as active. He has written articles for numerous newspapers, legal and financial journals. He has testified before several Congressional legislative Committees. The Dean has been Trustee and President of the Latin American Institute. He authored the *Introduction to the Civil Law of Europe* and co-translated the Italian Civil Code.

He married Daniela Siemens of Berlin in 1948 and presently lives near Lovettsville, Virginia. He has been Trustee of Covenant-First Church and an Elder of National Presbyterian in Washington, D.C. He and his wife have two daughters.

James L. Fisk

After graduation from the University of Oklahoma School of Law, where he was President of the Student Bar Association, Mr. Fisk became the assistant County Attorney for Cleveland County. He left that post in 1958 and was selected as the Executive Assistant and General Counsel to the Governor of Oklahoma. He has served as Counsel to the National Services Corps, Field Counsel to Federal National Mortgage Association and Oklahoma Independent Oil Producers Association.

Presently, Mr. Fisk has a private practice and serves as General Counsel to

Agape Trust and Video Ministries Trust, in the Washington area. He is also a Deacon of the National Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Fisk is married to the former Jedelyn Jean Johnson; they live with their two children in Bethesda, Maryland.

Phil W. Jordan

Phil W. Jordan has been a practicing attorney in Washington, D.C. for the past two years. Formerly, he was Associate Director, U.S. Secret Service.

Mr. Jordan is a native of Atlanta, Georgia. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Georgia and a Bachelor of Laws degree from George Washington University, and is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association.

Before entering into the private practice of law he had a long career in public administration. Prior to appointment as Associate Director of the U.S. Secret Service, Mr. Jordan served with the General Services Administration. His various positions included Director of Program Planning and Evaluation, Chairman of the Inter-Government Task Force for Review of Government Procurement Policy, Assistant Comptroller, and Chief Counsel for the Stockpile Program. He has also served with the War Assets Administration, the Office for Emergency Management, United Nations Relief Rehabilitation Administration, and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Jordan is married to the former Margaret Jane Thorne of The Plains, Virginia. They have two children and reside at 7915 Radnor Road, Bethesda, Maryland.

He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a Director of International Christian Leadership, and a member of the Young Life Committee of Greater Washington, and President of the Agape Foundation, Inc.

Judge George L. Powell

Although Judge Powell began his higher education at the Naval Academy, he transferred to George Washington University because of a physical disability. Having received a BA he continued at George Washington and received a JD and LL.M. In 1947, he joined the National Labor Relations Board and became an administrative judge. He helped to organize and was the first president of the Recreation and Welfare Association. As a member of the Professional Association of Administrative Law, he was elected chairman of Judges of the National Labor Relations Board. He has also served as Chief Counsel to the Chairman of the Board as well as being on the Executive Committee of Judicial Administration.

In addition to his vocational accomplishments, Judge Powell helped start a Christian mission in Iran called Welfare of the Blind, which attempts to deal with the disease of trachoma. For the past two years, he has been the treasurer of the Agape Foundation, a charitable organization for the 'street kids' of Georgetown. In 1957, he teamed with Abraham Vereide and started International Christian Leadership whose purpose is to establish and maintain prayer groups all over the world. Presently, he is an active member of Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda, Maryland. He resides with his wife and three children in Tulip Hill, Maryland.

Reno Bonfanti

Mr. Bonfanti received his JD from George Washington University, School of Law in 1962, and passed the District of Columbia Bar Examination in 1963. In 1968 he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. During the years 1963 – 1967, Mr. Bonfanti had a general practice in the District, and from 1965 until 1971, he was the Senior Legal Analyst for the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals of the Social Security Administration.

In July of 1971, Mr. Bonfanti became the Assistant Director for the Office of Administrative Law Judges, Civil Service Commission. In April 1972, he began working for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as an Administrative Law Judge. Mr. Bonfanti and his wife live in Arlington, Virginia.

David F. Condon

Professor Condon received his BA from Brown University and in 1940 he received his LLB from Fordham University. With the outbreak of World War II, he enlisted in the Marine Corps and just recently retired as a Colonel, U.S.M.C.R. After the war, he entered George Washington University and received his LL.M. In 1968 he obtained the DL from Fordham University and in 1972, took the MST from the American University. During his military career, in addition to a full scope of command and staff positions in the Armed Forces—i.e. organizing and operating the United States Naval Claims Commission for Australia, Provost Marshal of United States Naval Forces in Melbourne—he was Chief Prosecutor for the 12th Naval District and the Pacific Fleet. He has attended United States Army and Navy Judge Advocate General Schools, as well as many others.

A Military Judge, and formerly The Deputy Chief Commissioner of the United States Court of Military Appeals, Professor Condon retired in 1972 after twenty-one years service with the court. He is a member of the New York, D.C. and Federal Bars. Combining his legal and military interests with history, Professor Condon is an avid student of legal history and holds memberships in various American and European historical societies.

He resides in Vienna, Virginia with his wife, the former Mary Louise Parks, an attorney and Marine Colonel, and his foster son, John Ward Thyson.

Dean Kalivas

Mr. Kalivas obtained his B.A. in European History from the University of Chicago. He achieved the distinction of being selected a Blue Key Scholar and of graduating Cum Laude. He returned to his native state of Washington and worked two years with the Trade Association, representing the Savings and Loan and Mutual Savings Bank Industry of Washington.

In 1969, he moved to the District of Columbia to work as the Administrative Assistant to Floyd V. Hicks, United States Congressman. In the summer of 1973 he will receive his J.D. from Catholic University of America School of Law. Recently, he was selected as Chief Counsel for Government Operations for Special Studies Sub-Committee.

Mr. Kalivas has published articles in various historical journals. He has also served as a Club Director for Youth for Christ in Tacoma and Chicago.

Mr. Kalivas instructs in Property Law. Presently he resides in Woodbridge, Virginia, with his wife, Diane and their two children.

James Knicely

Mr. Knicely graduated from George Washington University in 1969 where he was Student Body President and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He received his J.D. degree from Harvard Law School in 1972 and was Editor-in Chief of the Harvard International Law Journal. He is presently a law clerk at the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and has served on the staffs of the Cabinet Committee on School Desegregation, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. In 1971-72, Mr. Knicely was a member of the U.S. Commissioner of Education's Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility and is presently a member of the American Society of International Law and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Herman Lieberman

Herman Lieberman, Lecturer in Jurisprudence, has had extensive Government service, particularly in the Departments of Commerce and Interior, as a Legislative Officer and Assistant General Counsel, and private law practice.

His academic degrees include Juris Doctor from George Washington University; and Master of Science in Education and Clinical Psychology from the College of the City of New York.

He has had a long standing interest in religious school teaching, and an amateur's devotion to the card game of bridge. He is also a bit of a Sherlockian, having published in the Baker Street Journal a psychological study of the characters of the supreme detective Sherlock Holmes and his helpful colleague, Mr. Watson.

Raymond C. O'Brien

Mr. O'Brien graduated as valedictorian of his class at La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1966. After receiving his J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law, Mr. O'Brien worked as an attorney for the Small Business Administration in Washington, D.C. From late 1969 – 1971, he served in the U.S. Army as a captain in the Judge Advocate General Branch. He was voted the most outstanding instructor for 1970 at the U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Presently, Mr. O'Brien is studying for the Roman Catholic priesthood at Catholic University. He hopes to serve within the Archdiocese of Washington. At the International School of Law he is an instructor, teaching Criminal Law.

Patrick M. Raher

Mr. Patrick M. Raher is married and a resident of Washington, D.C. Mr. Raher received his B.B.A. from the University of Notre Dame in 1969. Following graduation from Notre Dame Mr. Raher attended the Georgetown Law Center in Washington, D.C. and received his J.D. in 1972. While attending the Georgetown Law Center Mr. Raher was a Notes and Comment Editor on the journal of Law and Policy in International Business and in the Fall of 1971 published a comment entitled *Economic Internationalism v. National Parochialism: Barcelona Traction*. From 1970 to 1972 Mr. Raher was an instructor of legal research at the Georgetown Law Center. Currently Mr. Raher is a law clerk on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Beginning in the Fall of 1973 Mr. Raher will become associated with the Washington firm of Hogan & Hartson. Mr. Raher is a member of the bar of the State of Virginia and the District of Columbia, and also a member of the Virginia, District of Columbia, and the American Bar Association.

J. Timothy Philibosian

J. Timothy Philibosian a graduate of the University of California, Santa Barbara, received his B.A. degree in economics in 1969. While attending UCSB, he was selected as a member of Squires (men's honorary society) and served as Treasurer and activities Chairman of Circle K. He was also an active participant in Theatrical Productions, Men's Glee Club, and the Cohan Company, an armed services entertainment troupe.

Mr. Philibosian attended the University of Santa Clara, School of Law, and obtained his Juris Doctor, Cumlaude, in 1972. While attending Santa Clara, he was an assistant to the Santa Cruz County Public Defender, was selected as a teaching assistant, served as the Comments and Notes Editor of the *Santa Clara Lawyer*, 1971-1972, and published an article (To Chasten or Cherish the Chaser; an Ethical Dilemma), 11 *Santa Clara Lawyer* 427 (1971).

A member of the California Bar, Mr. Philibosian moved to the East Coast in the fall of 1972 and is currently an attorney with the Federal Trade Commission International the Bureau of Competition.

Daniel D. Smith

Graduating in 1966 from Indiana University, Mr. Smith entered the University of Virginia School of Law from which he received his L.L.B. in 1969. After law school, Mr. Smith served in the Marine Corps as a judge advocate. He attended Naval Justice School and served as a trial attorney in both prosecution and defense before becoming an instructor at The Basic School, USMC. During this time, he attended Instructor Training School and later was in charge of designing and writing the material for the new course in military law under the revised Uniform Code of Military Justice.

While in Charlottesville, Virginia, Mr. Smith taught corporation finance and business law at Jefferson Professional Institute. He also helped to found a non-denominational Christian group for high school students which is now affiliated with Young Life, International. He is a member of the Virginia State Bar, and also the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Presently, he instructs the first-year course in Contract Law and acts as Administrative Dean for the law school. He resides in Springfield, Virginia, with his wife and son.

Edward F. Terrar

Edward F. Terrar attended Gonzaga High School, Washington, D.C. and received a B.A. degree (history) from Georgetown University in 1967. He did graduate study at Yale University (sociology) in 1967-1968, taught at Carver High School, Eutaw, Alabama, 1968-1969, studied at Paris, France and received a J.D. degree from Georgetown University Law Center (1973). He received the Bobbs' Merrill Award from Yale University, served as editor of the *American Criminal Law Review* (1972-1973), and editorial assistant of *The Tax Lawyer* (1972-1973). He has clerked in the law firms of Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Gordon and Quint (Washington, D.C.) and Nelson, Mullins, Grier and Scarborough (Columbia, S.C.). His work experience has also included employment by the Department of Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland (social work), by Kraemer and Co., Washington, D.C. (real estate salesman), by Congressman William H. Harrison (staff assistant), and by Nativity Mission Center, New York City (assistant). He is a member of the American Bar Association's Section on Taxation, The Anglesey (Wales) Antiquarian Society, The Sumter Co. (S.C.) Historical Society and The American Sociological Association.

